

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIII.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

No. 27

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

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The most popular house in the west. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. First-class cuisine. Choice liquors and cigars. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. Convenient to the W. R. headquarters for stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

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FIRST CLASS accommodation for guests. Table supplied with the best in the market. First sample rooms for commercial travellers. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Porter meets all trains. Rates \$1 per day.

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Feed, Sale & Exchange
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First-class accommodation and obliging attendants. Charges moderate.

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Farming Lands for Sale

7,200 ACRES in Townships 17, 18 and 19, Ranges 13, 14 and 15. Terms very reasonable and prices right.

J. H. MacADAM.

STRAYED.

Came on to my premises on Pasqua's reserve the beginning of the winter, a cow and white steer, branded JN on right flank. Owner can have same by paying expenses and taking away. Tom HOSSEFALL.

Hudson's Bay Co.,

FORT QU'APPELLE.

JUST RECEIVED

LADIES' SUMMER BLOUSES, white and colored, in all the newest designs.

BLOUSE GOODS in Silks, Plaids, Lustres, Muslins, Etc.

SPECIAL LINE

COLOR BROCHE SILKS for Blouses, at 35c. per yard.

These are all New Imported Goods and Excellent Value.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SEE AN UP-TO-DATE CREAM SEPARATOR WILL CALL AT J. DOOLITTLE'S FURNITURE STORE.

CREAMER & GRAY,

DEALERS IN

American and Canadian Wagons, CARRIAGES, BUCKBOARDS, HORSE RAKES.

HARROWS, TWINE, BARN WIRE, Etc. Agents for McCORMICK'S BINDERS, AND MOWERS, SYLVESTER BULLS. Full stock of repairs always on hand. Office and Warehouse, Main St., one door north of Caswell & Co., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills.

Fort Qu'Appelle. (Established 1884.)

GRISTING—

Wheat, Shorts, Chop, Chopped Feed.

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Hungarian Patent, Strong Bakers, Graham.

Chopper for grinding feed stuff. Full supply always on hand at CREAMER & GRAY'S, QU'APPELLE STATION.

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THE ONLY LICENSED HOUSE AT FORT QU'APPELLE.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking HEALTH OR RECREATION and the QU'APPELLE LAKES just the locality to meet their requirements, as well as a SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop., Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,

LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Rigs and Horses. Careful Drivers.

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 a.m., and the Fort at 2.30.

Farm for Sale.

W. Half Sec. 28, Tp. 19, Rge. 16
25 acres ready for crop, with frame and log house on premises. Easy terms.

Agents for sale of D. B. Co., C. P. R., and C. & Q. Appelle Lumber Co.'s lands.

D. H. McDonald & Co.,
FORT QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

I've Got them.
What?

Lemons, Oranges, Apples, Bananas to arrive in a few days. My stock of Confectionery and groceries is complete. Did you say you were out of Potatoes? I have a few to sell.

MRS. E. AMBLER, Qu'Appelle Sta.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

Graining, Gazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quick and easy to do, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., DE. C. B., London, Ont.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor & Builder

Estimates given and all work promptly attended to.

T. COWAN,

Blacksmith and Carriage Maker
Horse shoeing and all repairing done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

NOTICE

ANY person taking a view of any description of the lands belonging to the Eagle Eye estate will be prosecuted. W. C. CAMERON.

Edgeley, Nov. 20, 1897.

WAR DECLARED. Local and General

McKinley Signs the Congress Resolutions.

DEMANDS HIS PASSPORTS.

The Spanish Minister to the U. S. Has Asked for His Passports—Spain is Given Until Saturday to Withdraw Her Forces From Cuba—Congress Notified That Cuban Resolutions are Signed.

Washington, April 20.—The Cuban resolution is now a law of the land, and the ultimatum to Spain an accomplished fact. The president at 11:24 o'clock, affixed his signature to the joint resolution of Congress requiring Spain to evacuate the Island of Cuba. After this announcement, Assistant Secretary Day said that the ultimatum had been transmitted this morning to Madrid, addressed to United States Minister Woodford, who will deliver it to the Spanish government. As soon as the final determination to send it had been reached, and it had been started on the way to Madrid, Senator Polo De Bernabe, the Spanish minister, in accordance with diplomatic courtesies, was given a copy of the paper. The minister, as soon as he had received it, made a brief reply and requested his passports.

It was said at the white house that the terms of the ultimatum will not be made public here until tomorrow.

Spain's affairs have been entrusted to the French ambassador and Austrian minister.

Congress has been notified that the Cuban resolutions have been signed.

At 12:03 p.m. the house was notified that the president had approved of the Cuban resolutions. It was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause.

It is learned later that midnight Saturday is Spain's farthest time limit.

Chairman Hull, of the military affairs committee, asked the unanimous consent of the house for the consideration of a bill authorizing the president to call out volunteers. Unanimous consent was given to consider the volunteer bill and it will pass the house today.

The Spanish minister, Polo, and his staff leave Washington this evening at 7 o'clock.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The president in his ultimatum to the Spanish government transmits a copy of the resolutions passed by congress, which resolutions he states he has signed. He demands that Spain withdraw her army and navy forces from Cuban waters, as required by the terms of the act of congress—no date for withdrawal being mentioned—then he states that if a satisfactory answer is not received here before Saturday next, he will proceed at once to carry the resolution of congress into effect.

The Spanish minister's request for his passports sent immediately on his receipt of the ultimatum, was as follows:

"Mr. Secretary—The resolution adopted by the congress of the United States of America, approved today by the president, is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of Spanish interests will be entrusted to the French ambassador and to the Austrian Hungarian minister. On this occasion it is very painful to me. I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration."

Farmers.

Have you seen the new Deere high lift gang and sulky plows manufactured by John Deere, and sold by Creamer & Gray. If not it will pay you to examine them and get prices before buying.

The C. P. R. bridge at Saskatoon was badly damaged by ice.

Bailey's for clothing from \$4.25 up.

Mr. Blackwell went down to the Head this afternoon.

Mr. R. Johnston has just completed a house on his farm.

Mr. A. D. Dickson was a visitor at Regina during the past week.

Mr. A. M. McLane, of Indian Head, was in town on Saturday last.

Miss Lizzie Scott went to Calgary on last Saturday's train on a visit.

There is some talk of getting up a lacrosse team in town this season.

Mr. R. Birnie, of the C. P. R., McLean Station, visited Qu'Appelle on Saturday.

Mr. Atkinson, the evangelist, is holding very successful meetings at Yorkton.

Mr. S. C. Harris, of Winnipeg, was in town Monday. He also visited the Fort.

Mr. and Mrs. George Scott, of McDonald Hills are visiting in town this week.

Mr. O. M. Hatcher, a commercial man from Chicago, was in town this week.

Mr. S. T. Gibson drove out to Touchwood on Tuesday to purchase cattle to ship west.

Mr. W. M. Cross, travelling agent for Bryce & Co., Winnipeg, was in town Monday.

Mr. Harvey, of the firm of MacCall & Harvey, returned from Winnipeg on Monday last.

Mr. John Bird left on Tuesday evening's train for Grenfell, where he intends to reside.

Mr. W. Powley came in from the farm last Saturday. "Billy" is in training for the polo season.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Parkland, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church, last Sunday morning.

Bailey's for boots and shoes at right prices.

Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh of Fort Qu'Appelle, were among the visitors to Qu'Appelle on Saturday last.

Mr. Joseph Dundas came up from Winnipeg on Saturday's train, where he has been attending the business college.

Messrs. W. A. Heubach of Kutawa, J. A. McDonald and H. B. Joyner of Fort Qu'Appelle, were in town Tuesday.

Mr. J. H. Brethauer, merchant tailor, has removed his establishment to the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Bird.

Mr. John Love, formerly of the Leland, came down from his ranch on Friday last, and is renewing acquaintances in town.

Birth—Egan—At Qu'Appelle Station, on Tuesday, 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Egan, station agent, Gladstone, Man., of a son.

W. D. Cowan, D. D. S., dentist, will visit Qu'Appelle on April 28 and 29, staying at the Queen's hotel for the practice of dentistry.

"When the swallows home-ward fly" seems to have been a favorite among the thirsty who attended the dance the other night.

The Kootenay Guide for April contains maps and all necessary information regarding the mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon.

A petition to Sir Wilfred Laurier, was forwarded to Ottawa this week by a number of influential individuals, asking recognition of their claims for scrip.

Mr. Angus McKay, of the Experimental farm, Indian Head, was in Qu'Appelle on Saturday last attending a meeting of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural society.

The new Canadian postage stamp possesses a peculiarity that is somewhat neat and remarkable. The Queen's head, which forms the design on the face of the stamp, becomes the head of a typical Arab or Oriental chief, if turned upside down. It also possesses another peculiarity. If you do not look closely before affixing it to a letter

you will have it upside down nine times out of ten. The design is too obscure.

Bailey's for almost anything at rock bottom prices.

When passing Creamer & Gray's warehouse stop and examine the American disc harrow and Moline wagons.

Mr. C. A. Curtis, of New York, passed through here on Thursday last, on his return from the coast, where he has been on a pleasure trip.

A children's concert will be held in the town hall tonight at 8 o'clock. The performance will be entirely by children. Tickets 10 cents. Come early and avoid the rush.

Rev. Mr. Wright of Portage la Prairie, who lectured here last winter for the Bible Society, has just received the honorary degree of D. D. from the Presbyterian college, Montreal.

Mr. W. J. Munn, representing the Manitoba Produce and Commission company, was in town Saturday. This firm handles the Mikado cream separator, and has appointed Creamer & Gray agents for the same in Qu'Appelle.

A cow got in the way of a freight train going east last Tuesday night near Sintaluta, which resulted in the engine and twelve cars being derailed. The train hands had a narrow escape, and the cow—well, the cow won't bother any more trains.

Mr. W. Curry of Touchwood, dropped in to see us Tuesday, and to renew his subscription. Mr. Curry is one of Touchwood's prosperous ranchers. He thinks of moving his family to this place, to give them the benefit of our excellent schools.

Seeding was general on Monday, consequently the streets of Qu'Appelle presented a busy scene on Saturday last. The farmers were laying in supplies to tide them over the busy season, and implement men of the town were kept on the "hustle" loading machinery.

The other day, while busily engaged dictating a "heavy" editorial to our typewriter, we were interrupted by a funny man entering our sanctum and springing the following: "If one Li Hung Chang, how many—" but he got no farther. Our typewriter, an athletic young lady from the "old sod," laid violent hands on him and threw him into the middle of the street, where he was last seen heading for a passing freight bound for Indian Head. "If one Li Hung Chang, indeed," the young lady remarked, "how many would it take to hang all the politicians in America?"



The athletic woman is the woman of the day. The past twenty years have seen wonderful progress in this respect. That tendency will result in a more robust womanhood, better able to bear the burdens and duties and pleasures of life, there can be no question. But this result will be accomplished by the building up of those women already in reasonably robust health, and the killing off of their weaker sisters. Athletics will make a naturally strong woman stronger and healthier; they will make a naturally weak, sickly woman weaker and more sickly, and if indulged in to excess, may result fatally.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs distinctive feminine, cannot hope to recover her general health through athletics, so long as she remains locally weak. A woman suffering in this way is unfitted to bear the strain of athletics just as much as she is unfitted to bear the duties and burdens of wifehood and motherhood. There is a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the organs concerned in wifehood and maternity, making them strong and healthy and vigorous. It soothes pain, allays inflammation, builds up and tones the system. It fits a woman to indulge in, and is benefited by, athletics. All good medicine stores sell it. Your valuable Favorite Prescription saved me from female weakness and a tall tale, I am now perfectly well. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, April 21, 1898.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

THE MUNICIPAL BONUS QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The Wolf Bounty Likely to be Reduced—Municipal Councils May Not Bonus Industries.

Thursday, April 7, 1898.

The Speaker took the chair at 3:35 p. m. today.

Petitions were presented praying for legislation for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

The third report of the committees on agriculture and private bills were presented by Messrs. Mickle and McNaught; the second report of the committee on standing orders was presented by Mr. Cameron. All the reports were read and received.

Hon. Mr. Greenway moved that when the house adjourned today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday evening the 12th inst. Carried.

Mr. Fowler asked if it is the intention of the government to recommend the sale of any school lands during this year.

Hon. Mr. Greenway answered: The matter is now under the consideration of the government. I think it probable that the sale of some of these lands will be recommended, to take place some time during the coming summer.

Bills were introduced and read the first time as follows:

Mr. Fraser—A bill to amend the Brandon general hospital act.

Hon. Mr. McNaught—A bill to confer additional powers on the executors under the will of the late Alexander McIntyre.

The routine of reading the resolutions from committee of supply, and passing the supply bill through its several stages, was then gone through.

Mr. Roblin announced at the outset that, for obvious reasons, it was not his intention to move any amendment, but it was not because the party in opposition to the government concurred in all that was asked in this bill.

The bill to amend the real property act was given its third reading.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill for the better protection of neglected and dependent children—(Hon. Mr. Cameron). The bill was reported without amendment, and read the third time.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Roblin in the chair, on Mr. McIntyre's bill to amend the Wolf Bounty act.

Mr. Fraser moved an amendment, that in place of the reduced bounty of \$1 per wolf proposed in the bill, 50 cents be substituted.

Mr. McNaught thought that as there was nothing but old bills in Brandon that was the reason Mr. Fraser moved the reduction. He was in favor of making the bounty one dollar per animal.

Mr. McIntyre as the mover of the bill said he would support the amendment.

Mr. Greenway said such an amendment was absurd on the face of it, and asked that those who were objecting to the bounty should come out straight and move the repeal of the law.

Mr. Roblin thought the act was an anomaly, and the principle was wrong, and he was entirely in favor of the repeal of the act, but as they could not get that now he would support the motion of Mr. Fraser.

Hon. Mr. Watson said that by passing this bill the house would not be going far wrong, as it had been petitioned for by every municipality in the province. He supported the amount stated in the bill.

Mr. Greenway said it would appear that from what has been said that there was a strong feeling against this Wolf Bounty act. What are the facts? There are 72 municipalities, and out of these there were only 22 who petitioned for a change, showing that 50 were fully satisfied without a change.

Mr. Fraser said he was not objecting to the bounty because he lived in a town; if it were serving a good purpose, he would support it. He was willing to have the bounty abolished altogether, but after careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that public sentiment would go so far as to support 50 cents. If the question had been, do you want the tax continued, or wiped out altogether, he was satisfied the general opinion would have been found to be almost unanimous that the bounty is not serving the purpose intended and is not in the general interests of the province.

Mr. Campbell said it had been argued that twice as many would be destroyed if the bounty were reduced to \$1 on the same principle four times as many would be killed if it were reduced to 50 cents. A great many councils, if asked, would be in favor of abolishing the bounty altogether, but he was not for wiping it out entirely; he would support the reduction to 50 cents, to be tried for a year.

Mr. McFadden suggested that the act be left as it is, then, by the time the house sat again, they would have a full expression of opinion from the municipal councils. He moved that the committee rise.

Mr. McFadden's amendment was lost, and that of Mr. Fraser for a reduction to 50 cents was carried by a majority of one or two.

Hon. Mr. Greenway intimated that on the third reading he would give the members an opportunity of putting themselves on record on the question of doing away with the bounty altogether. He regarded the action just taken in supporting a reduction to 50 cents, as making a farce of the principle of the act.

The bill was reported with amendments.

The bill to amend the charity aid act was read the second time and referred to the committee on law amendments.

Hon. Mr. Greenway explained that it provides that the government, instead of being liable to the hospital boards for 37 1/2 cents per day for every patient, the number shall be confined to those who belong to the province, and have been residing here for not less than six months.

Mr. Pare pointed out that this would be hard on men who come here to work during the harvest.

Mr. Roblin spoke of the large number of farmers coming to reside in the province, and submitted that the limitation should be to those domiciled in the province.

Mr. Fowler agreed that the proposed restriction in the bill would be hard on men coming by the harvesters' excursions.

Hon. Mr. Greenway expressed willingness that some modifications should be made in committee.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced the following bills, and they were read the first time:

Bill to amend the act respecting compensation to families of persons killed by accident. The object was stated to be to provide that the parties shall be entitled to trial by jury.

Bill to amend the workmen's compensation for injuries act. This provides that where an executor or administrator is appointed and refuses to bring action, action can be brought by some of the parties claiming compensation.

The house adjourned until Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock.

Tuesday, 12th, 1898.

The legislature resumed business this evening, after the Easter holidays, the speaker taking the chair shortly after 5 o'clock. Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. McNaught, from Mrs. M. McDonald and four others, and from George McKenney and 33 others, of Hamilton; and by Mr. Rogers, from Adam McKenzie and 32 others, of Brookdale, for the passage of a Lord's Day act.

By Mr. McKenzie, from B. P. Waters and 82 others, residents of Winnipeg, that no act be passed for the better observance of the Lord's Day.

Hon. Mr. Cameron gave notice of the introduction on Thursday of a bill to amend the foreign corporations act.

Hon. Mr. Mickle presented the fourth report of the private bills committee, recommending the bill to amend the Brandon general hospital act, without amendment, and the bill for relief of estate of the late Alex. McIntyre, with certain amendments.

On motion of Mr. McFadden, for Mr. Roblin, a return was ordered showing:

(1) A copy of the contract entered into with John Julius for a Posen drain, under date, July 29, 1896; (2) the amount of work done and price paid for such work (to all).

Mr. Strett moved the second reading of his bill to amend the bills of sale act.

The bill, he said, was a very simple affair; its object was to give power to make a note, without affidavit attached, showing that grain has been bought for the purpose of seed, the same to be registered with the clerk of the county court. The purpose was to make the transaction more economical. Under present circumstances the cost of getting a mortgage to secure the price of seed ranges from \$3 to \$5, which was very hard on the purchaser.

Hon. Mr. Cameron pointed out a number of difficulties in the way of the bill as a practicable measure. The object of simplifying the proceeding and lessening the cost was a laudable one. The idea of the bill was to change a seed note into a chattel mortgage. The proposed document would be of an entirely novel kind, neither a lien note nor a chattel mortgage.

Mr. Fisher suggested that a short form mortgage be used.

Mr. Myers said this was an entirely new proceeding, and it was one that would involve a great deal of uncertainty, expense, annoyance and trouble. The bill was entirely useless and expensive, and one which would do a great deal of injury. It was simply a new method of giving a chattel mortgage.

Mr. Dickie suggested the vendors of seed grain be placed in the same position as municipalities formerly occupied when they supplied seed grain and took notes.

Mr. McFadden and Mr. Johnson also favored the measure, and the second reading of the bill was carried, and the bill referred to the law amendments committee.

Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of a bill to amend the municipal act, the purpose of which was to enable Carberry to bonus a grist mill to the extent of \$2,000, and North Cypress to do so to the extent of \$5,000, also to Saskatchewan towns an oatmeal mill, and to repeal the act of last session taking it out of the power of municipalities to bonus grist mills.

Hon. Mr. Greenway was sorry this question had again come before the house. He had never been in favor of the bonus system. He never could understand why the milling business should be different from any other business. The general supposition was that millers made more money than any other class of people. It would be absurd to open up the question again when the house last session almost unanimously took away the last remaining power of bonusing. If there was a good point for a mill one would be built.

Mr. Myers supported the bill. He held that a mill such as that proposed with a capacity of 500 bushels a day, would be a great benefit. He asked that it be given into the hands of the municipalities themselves to say whether they would give a bonus or not.

Hon. Mr. Watson did not believe it well to lay down a hard and fast rule. He pointed out that where a large milling industry is carried on there is no elevator monopoly. He would support giving a loan, not a bonus, to an oatmeal mill at Rapid City. He would support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Campbell favored putting all municipalities or the same footing. He suggested that the bonus in the case of Rapid City, if voted, might be used for a wooden mill, which he heard was being fitted up, or for a hotel.

Mr. McIntosh spoke from a practical standpoint. He had been connected with the milling business for 16 or 17 years. He did not know of a case in which the agreements entered into by these receiving a bonus had been carried out. He had never seen the bonusing system anything but a failure, it encouraged mills to come to places where there is no money to be made. Practical men would rather go without the restrictions accompanying a bonus.

Mr. Fowler told of three mills which had been a decided success without bonuses; he referred to Wawanesa, Brandon and Glenboro. He was in favor of allowing the people to judge for themselves.

Mr. Sutherland would be willing to leave the matter of bonusing in the hands of the municipal councils. He would bonus mills as far as in his power, he did not think there could be too many of them.

Mr. Norris was in favor of the principle of granting bonuses, but there were circumstances in which exceptions should be made, as for the purpose of doing away with an elevator monopoly.

Mr. Fisher maintained that it had not been intended that municipalities should have power to grant bonuses or to loan money. He suggested that where a municipality wished to exercise such powers a private bill should be brought in.

Mr. McNaught was not in favor of bonusing mills or any other enterprises.

Mr. Mulvey would not vote for the bill on general principles. He held that the government was infringing upon the rights of the people by saying they were not sufficiently intelligent to decide such questions. The premier, he observed, would lend money for the manufacture of butter, but of what use was butter without bread?

Mr. McIntyre supported the second reading of the bill, but he was not in favor of all its provisions.

Mr. Strett said he would vote against the bill, because he could not support the third clause "To aid grist mills situated within the city, town or rural municipality." He favored deciding each case on its merits.

Mr. Dickie agreed with the position taken by Mr. Fisher, that the legislature would not be right in giving power to municipalities to impose a tax upon people against their will.

Mr. Morton held that the house would be stultifying itself if it reversed the decision of last year. He believed that ten years from now there would be just as many mills without bonuses as there would be with such.

Mr. Lauzon was against the bill. He thought the policy of the premier against bonusing was right. Last year Winnipeg wanted to bonus an abattoir, but now it was the abattoir without a bonus. He spoke of the history of bonus hylaws in St. Boniface, and of a flour mill at St. Norbert, to which \$7,000 was given, and which could now be bought for \$300. "Kill the bill," he said, "and don't say any more about bonuses for the next twenty years."

The motion for the second reading moved by Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr. Norris, was then put and lost.

A RATHER LONG WALK.

A Man Named Walker Tramps From Herschel Island to Edmonton.

Chas. H. Walker, a ship wrecked whaler, has recently arrived at Edmonton, walking all the way from Point Barrow, on the Arctic coast, an approximate distance of 3,000 miles. Walker is the leader of the whaling steamship Orea, of the Pacific Steam Whaling company, of San Francisco. The boat left San Francisco on April 1, 1897, together with the Freeman, Neaport and Jennie B. Going in the same company, and after a fairly good whaling season, they were frozen in, and all the vessels nipped in the ice and wrecked. The crews abandoned the boats on the 21st of September and took refuge on board the Belvidere, which vessel, together with the Wearless, was also frozen in. These last two ships belonged to other companies. All the vessels were frozen in off the east coast of Point Barrow.

Walker left the wrecks on the first of November, together with two Eskimos, and struck Herschel Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie river; there procured a dog team to carry word of the condition of the whalers, and to get relief into them. They have enough provisions to last until relief arrives, at open water, supplies are husbanded. Walker procured his own supplies from the Hudson's Bay company's posts along the river, but suffered great hardship from cold and exposure. He came through, however, in good health, and looking none the worse for the trip.

He met all the Yukon bound parties along the Mackenzie river. The Segregated party of ten, from Edmonton, was the further ahead. Four of the party had gone and were at La Pierre's House, perhaps further. The remaining rests were on the Peel river, where he met a great number of other parties along the river, all in good shape. The first point of communication he reached was at Saddle Lake, from whence he sent dispatches to the whaling company. The frozen whalers number about 300 men. Walker left at once for San Francisco, going by way of the coast. He walked the entire 3,000 miles, except 600. He brought the one dog team right through from Herschel Island, and takes them south with him.

Delegates are Satisfied.

C. W. Speers, western immigration agent, returned to Winnipeg a few days ago. Mr. Speers accompanied fourteen farm delegates from Kansas, Iowa, and the Dakotas, through the west. Owing to the quantity of snow in the Alberta country, they were unable to properly investigate its advantages, but seven of the delegates decided to remain at Edmonton, Wetaskewin and Inuitfall. They thoroughly examined all the features of the country they were able to, such as the grain grown last year, the cattle and creameries, and they were well pleased with what they saw. The general adaptability of the soil for grain growing was discussed with many successful farmers who came over from the States during the last few years.

Railway for Rainy River.

Mr. R. J. Mackenzie, son of Mr. Wm. William Mackenzie, Toronto, is a guest at the Manitoba hotel, Winnipeg, on his way to look over mining property in which he is interested in the Rossland district. To a press representative he said that men were still engaged working on the wagon road on the St. Lawrence-Teslin lake route; they were too far away from means of communication to learn yet of the fate of the railway bill in the senate. Mr. Mackenzie also stated that a start would be made this year on the construction of the Rainy river road. His father intended starting for England immediately on learning the course the government intend to take on the question of a railway to Teslin lake.

"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy. "The pain's in me."

TIPPING IS LIKE GAMBLING.

Walters Prefer It to Higher Wages With Elements of Chance Omitted.

An up town caterer, when speaking of the tipping evil the other day, said that he would like to abolish it in his place, but that this couldn't be done.

"I give my waiters \$25 a month and their board," he continued. "If I were to offer them \$60 with tipping prohibited, they would one and all go away. Yet I doubt whether they average \$1 a day, which is less than the difference in tips. My place is a modest one, you know, and few tips are higher than 10 cents. Many of my customers, too, are women, who seldom tip at all."

"In my opinion the attraction in tipping to a waiter—that is, the reason he prefers it to higher wages with it prohibited—is the element of chance. He'd rather have \$1 a day and the possibility of making \$2 or \$3 more in tips than a certain \$2, not so much because of the additional gain involved as because of the uncertainty. It has the zest of gambling. He counts each dime he gets during the day, and when the aggregate reaches the higher figure just named, if not the lower, he feels all the triumph of a gambler who has broken the bank. Take away tipping, and you remove this stimulus which has added interest to his day's work and deprive him of what has made his toil a comparative pleasure. Even when he gets less than the sum I think my waiters average, \$1, he feels like the gambler who considered that next to the pleasure of winning was that of losing.—New York Sun.

Vaporize Quickcure for Cold in the Head.

To deliberately wound one who cares for you is bound in time to act as a certain boomerang.

Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other.

A clever man can hide the fact that he isn't wise; but a wise man always exposes his lack of cleverness.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

Faith can remove mountains, but civil engineers prefer to tunnel right through them.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House.

Some people will never learn anything; for this reason—that they understand everything too soon.

Minard's Liniment the Lumberman's Friend.

If an alligator could talk he would probably insist that he had a small mouth.

To cure Catarrh use vapors of Quickcure.

Hush-money the kind acquired by the manufacture of soothing syrup.

DEAR SIRS.—This is to certify that I have been troubled with a lame back for fifteen years. I have used three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT and am completely cured.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend it and you are at liberty to use this in any way to further the use of your valuable medicine.

TWO RIVERS. ROBERT ROSS.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 2c.



Send Your Name and Address ON POSTAL CARD TO D. RICHARDS, Woodstock, Ontario AND I WILL RETURN YOU FREE, AN ILLUSTRATED BOOK. Yours truly, D. RICHARDS

W. N. U. 163.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BOECKH'S BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

For Sale by all Leading Houses. CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, Manufacturers TORONTO ONT.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

Is packed in lead to insure its safe passage from our hands to those of the consumer.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

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Is packed in lead to insure its safe passage from our hands to those of the consumer.

25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

Fire Production

has been practiced by all human races; primitive methods and manual labor accompanied their efforts. The evolution of time has seen many improvements—but it has remained to the nineteenth century to witness perfect fire-production, which is accomplished by the use of

E. B. Eddy's Matches

MEN WHO ARE WEAK

To all those suffering from Nervous Debility and Weakness, LOST VIGOR and premature loss of power, Impotence, Lack of Confidence, Mental Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Memory, Exhausted Vitality, Errors of Youth, Varicocele, etc.

\$1 BOX OF MEDICINE FREE

THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN, the greatest Remedy for Men, acts in 15 hours. One box shows wonderful results in most chronic, obscure and hopeless cases, and will cure you in 100 cases. Sent sealed on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to prepare postage, full regular \$1 box, with valuable medical book, rules for health, and want to avoid. If you have tried others and failed, don't miss this. Write at once. If we cannot help you we should not make this honest offer.

Address, **QUEEN MEDICINE CO.**
Box 947 M.
Montreal.

THE ALEXANDRA CREAM SEPARATOR

Awarded the highest prize ever offered—\$125.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd.
232 & 234 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
(And 18 St. Maurice Street, Montreal)

Headquarters in the Northwest for Dairy Machinery, Apparatus and Furnishings. Gasoline Engines and Steam Engines from 1 H.P. and upwards. Steam cookers; making it a pleasure to boil food for stock. Horse covers and small threshers. The Cream Separator for the ranch.

"THE MELOTT"

Splits the cream off 85 gallons of milk in an hour by hand as easily as machines by other makers will do 60 gallons and leaves less fat in the skim milk.

FOR CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BOVRIL, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOVRIL In Tins and Bottles.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Desiccated and Dried Potatoes and other Vegetables.

SOUP NODULES

And other preparations of condensed food specially suited for prospectors, surveyors and explorers, and for

KLONDIKE OUTFITS

London, ENGLAND, and 27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

Farm Lands in Manitoba!

If you want to buy or rent **GOOD FARMS AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS**, apply to

R. J. SHRIMPTON, 228 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Ltd.
195 LOMBARD ST., WINNIPEG.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE In the best districts in the province, improved and unimproved.

Send for our Lists. Prices Low. Terms Easy.

GEO. J. MAULSON, - - - **Manager.**

CREAM SEPARATORS

Stonewall, April 6, 1898.

I have now been using a Mikado Separator for the past two years, every day, winter and summer. It runs one half easier than any other separator I have ever tried, skims clean, and has given me the utmost satisfaction.

ALEX. MATHESON.

"THE HERMITAGE"

Headings, April 1, 1898.

In compliance with your request re Mikado Cream Separator, I take great pleasure in giving an unqualified recommendation, either for summer or winter use, but particularly the latter. We have proved that double the quantity of butter can be made in the winter, saving a great deal of labor, expense in candles and fuel, but not least, separated cream can be churned in half the time.

Yours, etc., W. B. HALL.

As one who has spent almost a life time in milking at dairy work, I would say since we got the Separator last July, work has ended, and pleasure begun. Profits have increased immensely, and labor lightened wonderfully, and all in headings like the "Mikado" better than any separator in use.

M. M. HALL.

Write for catalogue and full particulars to

Manitoba Cream Separator and Supply Co.,
175 McDERMOTT ST., WINNIPEG.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotilla and Jettison of the World around us Portrayed in Condensed Form. Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

British cruisers have been ordered to remain in the Caribbean.

A man named Dennis Clifford was arrested at Montreal.

Mr. Fielding was given an enthusiastic reception in Washington.

There was an avalanche on the Chilkoot trail.

Mr. Fielding will decide to stay in the West.

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FEW CHANGES IN TARIFF.

The Sphere of the Preferential Tariff Enlarged—Favored Countries.

Hon. W. S. Fielding delivered his budget speech in parliament at Ottawa on Tuesday. After referring at length to the general business and financial situation, he took up the tariff question. His remarks and the resolution presented therewith, show that the tariff changes this session will be very few and deal principally with the preferential clauses of the tariff.

Mr. Fielding dwelt extensively with the position of the British West India Islands, the imperial concern for their present condition and future welfare, and announced that as an aid to the solution of the imperial problem the government of Canada would extend the preferential tariff to the limits of the conditions they would not be entitled to come under the preferential. The negotiations initiated by Mr. Chamberlain looking towards reciprocity with the West Indies had not gone very far, so far as Canada was concerned, and Mr. Fielding said there was not much to communicate, but without waiting for the completion of these negotiations they proposed to extend the reference to those islands. This announcement was received with cheers.

In a slow and eloquent peroration Mr. Fielding pictured the peace harmony and prosperity that existed everywhere in the Dominion. He did not claim that all this was due to the government policy, but if the opposite had been the case, the government would have been blamed, speaking of the acceptance which the government's tariff had met, he quoted the following extract from a dispatch from Mr. Chamberlain: "I desire to add that the action of the Dominion parliament in this matter, though unfortunately its full effect will be temporarily postponed has been warmly welcomed and appreciated by Her Majesty's government and by the people of this country as a measure which cannot fail to result in material benefit to the mother country and to Canada and weld together still more firmly the ties which now unite them."

Mr. Fielding concluded with the following words: "Today we enlarge the sphere of that preferential policy, one step more remains to be taken at no distant day, which shall bring within the operation of the preferential tariff every colony and possession of Her Majesty's empire." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fielding spoke for three hours and a half. Hon. G. E. Foster will resume the debate tomorrow.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

That it is expedient to repeal section six of the customs tariff, 1897, and to substitute the following section therefor:

6. The Importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in schedule C to this act prohibited, and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the crown and may be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the minister of customs may direct; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding \$200.

FAVORED COUNTRIES.

That it is expedient to provide that section seventeen of the customs tariff, 1897, shall be repealed and after the first day of August in the present year, and that the following section shall be substituted therefor:

17. Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any of the following countries may, when imported direct into Canada from any of such countries, be entered for duty or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada at the reduced rate of duty provided in the British preferential tariff, set forth in schedule D to this act.

(A) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
(B) The British colony, Bermuda.
(C) The British colonies, including the British West Indies, including the following: The Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, the Leeward Islands, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands, the Windward Islands, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago, British Guiana.
(D) Any other British colony or possession, the customs tariff of which on the whole, is as favorable to Canada as the British preferential tariff herein referred to is to such colony or possession; provided, however, that manufactured articles to be admitted under such preferential tariff shall be bona fide manufactures of a country or countries entitled to the benefits of such tariff, and that such benefits shall not extend to the importation of articles into the production of which there has not entered a substantial portion of the labor of such countries. Any question that may arise as to any article being entitled to such benefits shall be decided by the minister of customs, whose decision shall be final.

The minister of customs, with the approval of the governor in council, shall determine what British colonies or possessions shall be entitled to the benefits of the preferential tariff under clause D of this section.
8. The minister of customs may, with the approval of the governor in council, make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.
That it is expedient to provide that schedule D to "The Customs Tariff, 1897" shall be repealed and after the first day of August in the present year, 1898, and that the following schedule shall be substituted therefor:

BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF
(D) On articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any British colony or possession, entitled to the benefits of this preferential tariff under section seventeen, the duties mentioned in schedule A shall be reduced as follows: The reduction shall be one-fourth of duty mentioned in the schedule, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in the duty mentioned in schedule A. Provided, however, that this reduction shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule, viz., wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Provided, further, that the reduction shall only apply to refined sugar when evidence is furnished to the minister of customs that such refined sugar have been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in British colonies or possessions.

Two Seneca Indians from White Horse were brought in by the police recently, says the Edmonton Bulletin. One was charged with killing a government cow and the other with inciting rebellion against the Indian agent. The cases came up before W. S. Edmonston, J. P. The charge against "Mister John" accused of killing the cow, was dismissed, and the case against Didymus for inciting rebellion was dropped.

liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. Provided, further, that the reduction shall only apply to refined sugar when evidence is furnished to the minister of customs that such refined sugar have been manufactured wholly from raw sugar produced in British colonies or possessions.

SUGAR DUTIES.

That it is expedient to repeal items 435 and 436 of schedule A to "The Customs Tariff, 1897" and to substitute the following therefor:

435. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, testing not more than eight degrees by the polariscope, \$1.05 per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree, or less, not to be subject to duty, and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree.

436. Sugar, not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, Molasses or concentrated Molasses, tank bottoms and sugar concrete testing no more than seventy-five degrees by the polariscope, forty cents per one hundred pounds, and for each additional degree one and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. Fractions of five-tenths of a degree or less not to be subject to duty and fractions of more than five-tenths to be dutiable as a degree. The usual packages in which imported to be free.—Commercial.

OUR WESTERN HERITAGE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE GREAT WEST BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Resume of the Events of the Week Told in Short and Interesting Items—Prominent People, Their Sayings and Doings.

A shipwrecked whaler walked from Herschel's Island to Edmonton.

Noopawa has been created an outpost of customs under Winnipeg.

An engine and snow plow were wrecked on the Prince Albert branch.

A Brandon man intends to begin the manufacture of curling stones from Manitoba granite.

Jas. McInnis, a C. P. R. employee, was brought into the hospital from Portage la Prairie suffering from a fractured leg.

The citizens of Moosomin have organized an immigration committee for the purpose of calling attention to the choice vacant lands open for settlement in their district.

The ratepayers of the municipality of Saskatchewan are voting on a by-law to loan \$5,000 to Messrs. Jamieson & McKinnon for the erection of an oatmeal mill at Rapid City.

The Canada Gazette contains official notice of the disallowance of the act passed by the Manitoba legislature at its last session, respecting corporations incorporated out of Manitoba.

The McGregor Orangemen will celebrate the birth of July by a demonstration. Lodges from Austin, Portage la Prairie, Carleton Place, and Pelly will be invited to attend.

The bishop of New Westminster has returned to his seat in October, and has appointed Ven. Archbishop Pennefather, vicar-general to administer the diocese during his absence.

It is reported by the Calgary Herald that at the junction of the Peace with the Smoky river a strike has just been made; one man panning \$800, and the mine was down only 10 feet at the time.

Notice is given in the Manitoba Gazette that section 205 of the Merchant Shipping act of 1893, of Great Britain, applied to Japan. The clause concerns the apprehension of seamen who desert from merchant ships.

It has been learned on good authority that the Manitoba government has decided to aid the Ontario and Albany railway project to the extent of a guaranteeing bonds to the amount of \$8,000, a rate for one hundred miles from Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg, or over the Southwestern railway.

There is little wheat being shipped out of the Port William elevator at present, the arrival of grain holding back for the opening of navigation, which will be in about two weeks time. The shipments last week amounted to only 10,000 bushels; the receipts were 27,000 and the quantity in store 787,000.

The Kamloops Standard reports the death of an unknown man on the railway track near Penny's station the other morning. He had evidently been stealing a ride on a freight train. The body was found between the rails, the skull was crushed in and both legs cut off. Several tickets bearing the name of Lee Blake were found in the pockets of the unfortunate man.

The demand for cream separators in this province has increased very rapidly during the past year, farmers finding it much to their advantage to separate the cream from the milk, thus returning it sweet for their growing calves. One firm in Winnipeg has imported two car loads of separators already this spring. The adoption of the cream separator will do much to improve the quality of butter produced.

The "Belief of Lucknow" will be the spectacular attraction at this year's exhibition of the Winnipeg Industrial. At a meeting of the attractions committee this decision was reached, and in view of the fact that this is "war year," it is expected that the "Belief of Lucknow" will prove the greatest drawing card ever presented at the exhibition grounds. The spectacle will be put on by the same parties who so successfully worked out the "Siege of Algiers" last year.

Two Seneca Indians from White Horse were brought in by the police recently, says the Edmonton Bulletin. One was charged with killing a government cow and the other with inciting rebellion against the Indian agent. The cases came up before W. S. Edmonston, J. P. The charge against "Mister John" accused of killing the cow, was dismissed, and the case against Didymus for inciting rebellion was dropped.

Canada Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

INCREASED EARNINGS.

The annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held on Wednesday. The following is a synopsis of the report and financial statements: In presenting to the shareholders their fifty-first annual report, the directors are gratified in announcing that the company has fairly shared in the somewhat improved condition of the business of the country as will be seen by the statements and accounts now submitted. By these it will be observed that the company has transacted a larger business than during the previous year, and has increased its clear surplus by no less than \$497,003.05. The application for new assurances during 1897 numbered 3066, for the sum of \$8,185,996, of which, however, 269 for \$5,100 were declined, the lives not appearing up to that standard which it is in the interests of the company's other assureds should be maintained, and as 191 applications for \$578,260 were not carried out the issue of the year was for \$5,220,636, under 19,832 policies, exceeding 1896 by 573 policies for \$788,060.

The total business in force at the close of 1897 was \$72,719,553.27 of assurances, under 33,407 policies, upon 24,469 lives. The claims by death paid during 1897 amounted to \$770,168.45, and profits, and for matured endowment policies, as well as all other outlay, including expenses of management, there was left the sum of \$1,272,485.05, which has increased the company's assets to \$18,678,915.67. As appears by the abstract of assets and liabilities, after providing fully for the necessary reserve for all policies of the company, and for all its other liabilities, there is shown a surplus of \$1,564,062.05.

The income receipts of the year were \$2,053,272.83, and deducting therefrom all payments to policyholders for claims by death, for profits, and for matured endowment policies, as well as all other outlay, including expenses of management, there was left the sum of \$1,272,485.05, which has increased the company's assets to \$18,678,915.67. As appears by the abstract of assets and liabilities, after providing fully for the necessary reserve for all policies of the company, and for all its other liabilities, there is shown a surplus of \$1,564,062.05.

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